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Two Dollars and fifty cents **paid in advance.**
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be sufficient receipt therefor.

Letters to the proprietors or business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OUR CIRCULATION.

—We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the city of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further note that its circulation in the counties which it reaches is daily increasing. We are therefore without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation.

We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above merely for the information of those who are more deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robeson's, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 124 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, Moore's CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRISON'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONslow, Carter, Horse, Spruce, Sween, and TORNALL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

BRENTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 19, 1846.—[40-tf.]

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf.] **HILL & ARMSTRONG.**

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make
liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALE,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m]

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

Just Received.

AND now opening, another lot of these beau-
tiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

**CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by
R. H. STANTON & CO.**

**BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE.**

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—At the recent meet-
ing in New Orleans for the relief of the Irish
sufferers, the Hon. S. P. Prentiss made a speech,
from which we take the following beautiful
extract:

"There lies upon the other side of the wide
Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story
and in song. Its area is not so great as that
of the State of Louisiana, while its population
is almost half that of the Union. It has given
to the world more than its share of genius and
of greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen,
warriors and poets. Its brave and generous
sons have fought successfully all battles but
their own. In wit and humor it has no equal;
while its harp, like its history, moves to tears
by its sweet but melancholy pathos. Into
this fair region God has seen fit to send the
most terrible of all those fearful ministers who
fulfill his inscrutable decrees. The earth has
failed to give her increase; the common mother
has forgotten her offspring; and her breast no
longer affords them their accustomed nourishment.
Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has
seized a nation with its startling grasp; and
unhappy Ireland, in the sad woes of the pres-
ent, forgets for a moment the gloomy history
of the past."

Miss M., a young heiress of consider-
able personal attractions, chanced to be seated
at a dinner party next to a gentleman remark-
able in the fashionable circles for the brillian-
cy of his wit, and who had long made one in
the train of her admirers. The conversation
turning on the uncertainty of life, "I mean to
live," said the young lady, archly, "in the
Hope." "In the hope of what?" said her
admirer; "a single life is hardly worth insur-
ing. I propose that we should insure our lives to-
gether, and if you have no objection, I should
prefer the Alliance."

The world wonders if they fixed the business.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 3.—NO. 32.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1847.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 136.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the
second Session of the 29th Congress.

[PUBLIC.—No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval
service for the year ending the thirtieth
June, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the follow-
ing sums be, and they are hereby appropriated
for the naval service, for the year ending
the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred
and forty-eight:

For pay of thirteen additional assistant sur-
geons, whose appointment is hereby autho-
rized, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty
dollars.

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he
is hereby authorized to appoint a Pyrotec-
nist for the service of the navy, at an annual
salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum
is hereby appropriated out of any money in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as
full compensation for the services of said Py-
rotechnist.

For pay of number sixty-four, and repairs
of dry-dock number fifty-four; timber-dock &
bridge across timber-dock; brick barn to be
erected on number twenty-seven; smith shop
and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir,
and pipes to smithy; shell-house, joiner's
and carpenter's shops and rigging loft, and for
repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand
six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

At Charlestown.

For wharf number sixty-four, and repairs
of dry-dock number fifty-four; timber-dock &
bridge across timber-dock; brick barn to be
erected on number twenty-seven; smith shop
and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir,
and pipes to smithy; shell-house, joiner's
and carpenter's shops and rigging loft, and for
repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand
six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

At Brooklyn.

For repairing wharves in front of D and E;
cisterns to reservoir C; completing col-wharf;
filling in timber pond and dredging channels;
shell-house on gun-block, and for repairs of
all kinds, fifty-one thousand eight hundred
and forty-eight dollars.

For dry-dock, two hundred and seventy-five
thousand dollars. That from and after the
passage of this act, all moneys derived from
the sale of all stores and other articles belong-
ing to the navy, shall revert to that appropri-
ation from which such stores and other arti-
cles were originally purchased: and the Sec-
retary of the Treasury is hereby authorized
and directed to refund to the appropriation for
"clothing for the navy," the proceeds of all
sales of condemned navy clothing which have
been paid into the treasury of the United States
subsequent to the first day of August, eighteen
hundred and forty-four, as much of such moneys
as all kinds, fifty-one thousand eight hundred
and forty-eight dollars.

And there shall be allowed, instead of the
sum now allowed by law, three cents per day
in lieu of the spirit rations in the navy to be
paid monthly to such persons as may elect to
receive the same, who shall actually draw
their rations in kind.

For an additional clerk for Bureau of Pro-
vision and Clothing, one thousand dollars.

For surgeons' necessities, and appliances
for the sick and hurt of the naval service, in-
cluding the marine corps, including three
thousand dollars for pay of the superintendent,
who shall be either a captain, commander, or
lieutenant in the navy, forty thousand two
hundred dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and e-
quipment of the navy, and wear and tear of
vessels in commission, including coal for
steamers and purchase of hemp, two million
five hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including
incidental expenses, three hundred and sev-
enty-one thousand three hundred and ninety
dollars.

For nautical books, maps, charts, and in-
struments, binding and repairing the same,
and passage of all stores and other articles belong-
ing to the navy, to be paid monthly to such persons
as all kinds, forty-seven thousand nine hundred
and six dollars.

For trip-hammer in anchor shop, and blow-
ing chain-cable fires in hydraulic proving ma-
chine shop; new boiler to steam engine num-
ber two; converting number eleven to an iron
foundry; temporary laboratory building, and
repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand five hun-
dred and forty-eight dollars.

At Washington.

For contingencies that may accrue for
the following purposes, viz: Freight and
transportation; printing and stationery; ad-
vertising in newspapers; books, maps, mod-
els, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire
engines and machinery; repair of steam en-
gines, and attendance on the same in yards;
purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen,
and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and
repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand five hun-
dred and forty-eight dollars.

For completing storehouse number thirteen
and launching slip number forty-eight; new
wharf where small ships now stand, and for
repairs of all kinds, forty-five thousand two
hundred and forty-eight dollars.

At Gosport.

For contingencies that may accrue for
the following purposes, viz: Freight and
transportation; printing and stationery; ad-
vertising in newspapers; books, maps, mod-
els, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire
engines and machinery; repair of steam en-
gines, and attendance on the same in yards;
purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen,
and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and
repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand five hun-
dred and forty-eight dollars.

At Philadelphia.

For contingencies that may accrue for
the following purposes, viz: Freight and
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From the N. O. Picayune, April 14.

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We have been placed in possession of a private letter addressed to Gen. E. G. W. Butler, of the parish of Iberville, by Gen. Taylor, which will be read with the greatest avidity. Whatever relates to the battle of Buena Vista, of an authentic character, must possess an absorbing interest. It will be at once seen that the letter was not intended for the press; but we make no apology for publishing such portions of it as are of public concern. The distinguished gentleman to whom it was addressed has been moved by a desire to contribute to the knowledge of the public upon an engrossing subject, to submit this letter for our use. We do not admit that there would be any impropriety in this under any circumstances; but at the present moment, and at a time when a very unauthorized use is sought to be made of Gen. Taylor's name, we think the publication appropriate, and, indeed, necessary to the right understanding of his great character.

HEADQUARTERS AT AGUA NEGRA, ?

Army of Occupation, Mexico, March 1847.
My Dear General.—Your very acceptable and interesting letter of the 1st November last reached me on the 24th of December while on the march from Monterey to Tampico; but the nature of my duties since then (being most of the time in the saddle), in addition to other matters, has prevented me from replying to it until the present moment. Be assured, my dear sir, I have not since then lost sight of it or yourself; and I feel highly gratified for the flattering manner in which you have noticed the conduct of the officers and soldiers who marched with me from the Rio Grande to Monterey and compelled that place to surrender after much hard fighting, as they fully merited the handsome encomiums you have thought proper to bestow on them. For this you have my sincere thanks.

The General then alludes to the misrepresentations which had been made in regard to Major General Butler at Monterey. Those misrepresentations had been the subject of conversation between them, and left no feeling like distrust or unkindness towards each other in their breasts. The letter goes on:

I was aware of the report as well as statements in a few of the public journals, that it was intended by certain individuals to bring Gen. Butler forward as the successor to Mr. Polk, which gave me no concern, and would not even had it been the case, which I did not dream and which had been forgotten. I doubt if the subject would have even crossed my mind, had it not been brought to my notice by you or some one else. I have never heard him or any of his friends allude to this matter. He (the general) in consequence of his wound not healing, which gave him so much pain as to render him unfit for duty, left a short time since by advice of his medical attendant for New Orleans, where I hope he has arrived in safety, and where I truly hope he will very soon recover so as to be able to take the field once more.

I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office, by a few newspaper editors and others, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent.

This I have assured all who have written me on the subject; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for the interest of both countries the sooner it was done the better—at any rate so far as ours was concerned; and that President-making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished.

[Here follows a brief statement of events from the time of Gen. Scott's arrival at the Brazos till Gen. Taylor returned from Victoria to Monterrey. The letter then proceeds:]

I retraced my steps to Monterrey, where I arrived towards the latter part of the month [January] and where I expected to remain some time to recruit myself and horses; but a few days after my arrival, I received information from the command in my front at Saltillo, (65 miles in the direction of San Luis Potosi from Monterrey,) that the command—between 4000 and 5000 strong—under Gen. Wool, had become very much alarmed in consequence of about 100 picket men and horses, belonging to the Kentucky and Arkansas regiments of mounted men, who were sent out towards San Luis to gain intelligence respecting the enemy and to watch their movements, having been taken, after being surprised in the night and all made prisoners by a large force of cavalry, about 50 miles in advance of Saltillo. So said one of the party who had been making in his escape the next night, and getting back to Saltillo; also that the Mexican army was advancing in great numbers towards Saltillo. These reports induced me to join my advance immediately. Leaving Monterrey on the 31st January, I reached Saltillo on the morning of the 2d February with small reinforcement, which increased my force to 5000, when I lost no time in moving forward and establishing a camp at this place, about 20 miles in advance of Saltillo on the San Luis road, for the purpose of carrying on a system of instruction as well as to watch the movements of the enemy, and where I expected to fight him should he attempt to move on Saltillo. Here I remained until the 21st, examining the several passes through the mountains—at which time I ascertained that Gen. Santa Anna was advancing and near at hand with an overwhelming force. Not exactly liking my position, having ascertained that he could gain my rear, by two roads on my right and one on my left, and not deeming it prudent to divide my forces, and having apprehensions about my supplies which were at Saltillo, I determined at once to fall back towards that place about 12 miles, and occupy a strong position between two spurs of a mountain with a narrow valley between them, where at one point the road so narrow as to permit of only one wagon at a time, with deep gullies running up to the mountains, washed by the rains so as to prevent horses or carriages from passing them without great difficulty. Said position had been closely examined by the topographical engineers under the eye of Gen. Wool, before my arrival, who deemed it admirably adapted to resist a large force, as well as adapted to the description of force which composed our army.

We therefore fell back and occupied the same on the evening of the 21st, and at once made the necessary preparations for giving battle.

I regretted to hear your crop of sugar was a short one, but sincerely hope, that the failure of the crop was general, that the high prices obtained will fully make up for quantity.

I much fear I have spun out this long, and to you uninteresting epistle, beyond your patience even to wade through it; but I have the consolation to know, you are not compelled to read the whole or any part of it. I will conclude by desiring you to present me my sincere wishes for the continued health and prosperity of you and yours thro' a long life.

With respect and esteem, your friend,

Z. TAYLOR.
Gen. E. G. W. BUTLER, Louisiana.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—MESSRS. HALEY & LLOYD, Agents for the Magnetic Telegraph Company, have been on a visit to us the present week, and have met with a success, in the subscription of Stock, much greater than we could have expected, having exceeded by \$10,000, what was required of us. As before stated, the Telegraph will probably be at work by the first of July, in this city.

Raleigh Register 16th instant.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of William Cumming, who declined to accept.

Colonel Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United States, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

Washington Union, 14th inst.

Gen. Taylor Declines.—A letter received from Gen. Taylor speaks in terms which may be construed into a censure, of the course of those who were nominating him for the Presidency. We are assured positively, says the New York Sun, that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848.—*Balt. Clipper.*

An Artist in Washington, named Wilson, is turning out beautiful cameos from shells.

From the N. O. Picayune.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR.

"We noticed with no little surprise, yesterday, the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor figuring at the head of the Bulletin as a candidate for the presidency, *subject to the decision of a whig national convention*. This appropriation of Gen. Taylor's name, for party purposes, we know is without the sanction of that distinguished commander, and contrary to his wishes. It is not only against his wishes, but it is repugnant to the feelings and views of his peculiar friends; and in this category we include the immediate family of Gen. Taylor and such of his confidential associates as best know his persons.

"But apart from the individual wishes of Gen. Taylor and the desires of his peculiar friends in this connexion, we do protest against any such absorption of a great name by any political party. More especially do we protest against it whilst he is the great captain of the nation, leading whig and democrat alike to victory, and reaping the undivided applause of that paper. The reader will find it to possess much interest.

SALTILO, March 24, 1847.

In a letter which I wrote a few days since, I gave you a full account of the sanguinary affair of Buena Vista, (pronounced *Wa-na-Esto*.) and will now give you a few scenes which I have witnessed, not mentioned in that letter.

The first view that we caught of the enemy was when they turned the left flank of our lines, and were pursuing the Flying Infantry and Horsemen. Column after column succeeded, until they formed a dense mass, numbering something like twelve thousand men. No words can convey to you even a faint idea of their imposing appearance. Their arms, brightly burnished, reflected a million times the dazzling rays of the sun—their rich and gay uniforms stood out in bold relief against the soiled and tattered garments of the "suffering volunteers"—the Cavalry (Lancers) drawn up in beautiful style, in numbers from two to three thousand, and in lines the beauty of which the most accurate military observer could have found no fault with; and, added to this, that they were, for the time, victors, I assure you that we did not look upon them with contempt! But when the quick, sharp ringing of our rifles sounded the death-knell of score after score of them, three hearty Mississippians cheered full well that no cowardly fear paralyzed that little band. Rushing on, our small force would have scattered the retreating foe in all directions over the death-strown field, had not our watchful leader, Col. Davis, perceived that we were about to be surrounded by an overpowering force, and ordered us to retreat and rally.

Here an amusing circumstance took place. Maj. Bradford—who is probably the most impetuous bravo officer who ever drew a sword—perceived us retiring and thought we were defeated. He dismounted from his horse and rode on slowly after us, exclaiming—

"Shoot me! shoot me!" Some one called out—

"What the devil's the matter, Major?"

"Ah, kill me—the Mississippi Major is run, and I'll be hanged if I want to live another minute!"

But the gallant Major was quickly undeceived, for we soon re-formed, and although our ranks were terribly thinned by the killed and wounded, yet again was heard the deep voice of the noble Davis—Forward—guide centre—march!" The command was repeated by fifty voices, and with more steadiness and precision than the careless fellows were ever known to evince on a drill, they returned to the charge.

Either would be unjust to Gen. Taylor, as defrauding him of his rightful claims to the love and approbation of one party, or making them subservient to the selfish objects of the other.

"As American citizens and members of the independent press, and—if it be allowable to speak of our individual political opinions in this behalf—as whigs, we protest against this exclusive seizure upon a national name; and, as citizens rejoicing in the fame of the great captain of the age, as his personal friends, and as believing him capable and worthy of the highest office in the gift of the people, we protest against subjecting any nomination that may be made of him to the intrigues of a convention to be gotten up and managed by politicians. Neither of these alternatives is desirable. The first would be prejudicial to the interests of the army: the other would be a dire creditable advantage for the whig party to seize. Either would be unjust to Gen. Taylor, as defrauding him of his rightful claims to the love and approbation of one party, or making them subservient to the selfish objects of the other."

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 23, 1847.

33—Several Poetical communications have been received, and will be attended to in good time.

33—We regret to learn that our package of papers for Harrell's Store P. O., were miscarried last week, and therefore did not reach their destination. The fault is not ours. We put the package in the office. We suppose it must have miscarried somewhere on the way.

33—We would inform our subscribers that the mail route from Wilmington to Onslow Court-house has been extended to Mr. Koonce's P. O., in the Richlands, and that the mail now returns by the way of Holly Shelter. A new Post Office has been established at John P. Bannerman's Mill, Mr. Bannerman Postmaster. Another office will, we think, be established at some convenient point on the road, between Bannerman's and Koonce's, so that our friends in that region of the world will have a chance of seeing the "papers."

33—We would take this mode of informing our subscribers who have their papers thrown out of the Rail Road Cars at points on the Road where there are no Post Offices, that the law of Congress allows them (the papers) to go postage free to any distance 30 miles from the publisher's office, has been repealed, and that now, of course, the postage must be paid in Wilmington; otherwise the mail agents cannot throw out the packages. Under this state of the case, we will, on the behalf of our subscribers, pay one quarter's postage at this place, and charge the amount (13 cts.) in with the subscription. Before the quarter expires, the parties concerned will have an opportunity of making such arrangements as will best suit their wishes.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—In various portions of this week's paper, we have given the latest information from the seat of war. At last accounts the North Carolina Volunteers were at Camargo, and it was supposed that they would proceed to the headquarters of Gen. Taylor, and form part of his immediate command. The latest accounts from General Scott's command will be found in the letters of Mr. Kendall from Vera Cruz.

33—We learn that the Schr. T. B. Savory has been chartered to carry Col. Fagg's command of North Carolina Volunteers, now at Smithville, to the Rio Grande. They will take their departure so soon as the vessel can be gotten in readiness.

CAPT. BURGIN.—It will be seen by reference to another column, that this gallant officer was mortally wounded whilst leading his command of Dragoons to the attack. He has since died. Capt. BURGIN was a native of this country. He was still a young man, but even thus early he had acquired a high reputation in the profession which he had selected. Capt. BURGIN leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of New Hanover Superior Court is now in session, His Honor, Judge BATTLE, presiding.—We learn that there is one capital case on the criminal calendar, which was taken up to day, (Thursday.)

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.—The Union of Monday night contains the detailed accounts of the battle of Buena Vista, from the pen of Gen. Taylor. The account is a very long and interesting one, but as we have published so full details of that action heretofore in our columns, and as those details correspond so nearly with the account furnished by Gen. Taylor, we do not think it necessary to republish it. We also find in the same paper of the same date, the official accounts of the operations in New Mexico, from the pen of Col. Sterling Price. This despatch we will give in our next paper, as we think our readers will be interested in learning the authentic details of our brilliant successes in that quarter.

33—The Chronicle of Wednesday last, does not answer one of our questions. He has not shown one single instance in which the President has shewn any hostility to General Taylor. His "array of proof," we do say, has no bearing on the point at issue whatever, and we leave the readers of the Chronicle to be the judges. But why does the Chronicle allude to that part of our article alone? Why did he not answer some of our inquiries about the political principles of Gen. Taylor? Why does that paper keep such profound silence about the political doctrines of the man whose name he boasts as a candidate for the Presidency? Again. Why does the Chronicle remain nothing about the enormity of running a military chieftain for the first civil office in the Union? On all these matters, our neighbor keeps a comfortable silence. We presume a political creed will be manufactured for Gen. Taylor, all in good time, should the whig party run him as a candidate; as yet, however, we presume the Chronicle is profoundly ignorant of what that creed will be. We presume he will learn it all in good time. But we had supposed that he would be able to guess at it, before advocating the old General for so high a political affair. So soon as our neighbor finds out, we would thank him to impart the information, for we assure him, in all sincerity, that we feel considerable curiosity on the subject.

MANUFACTURING IN CHARLESTON.—Several of our enterprising citizens, says the Patriot, have determined to erect, as speedily as possible, machinery for the spinning of cotton yarn. The stock is taken, and arrangements will be made to commence at an early date,—no doubt that in less than six months cotton yarn, spun in the city of Charleston, will be among our exports. This is but the commencement—who can tell where it will end?

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION.—The result of the Charter Election held in the city of New York on the 13th inst., was favorable to the Whigs. They elected their Mayor and a majority of the Common Councilmen.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.—The Union of the 15th inst., publishes a list of the appointments made to fill vacancies in the Military Academy at West Point. There are seventy-four appointments, from all parts of the United States; amongst them we notice the following from North Carolina:

Martin P. Parks Jr., of the 2d Congressional District, Alexander McRae, of the 5th do. do. do. do.

SANTA ANNA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, April 14.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

U. S. steamship Edith, Capt. Couillard, from Vera Cruz, evening of the 6th inst., arrived at the Balize on the morning of the 11th—reports that Alvarado was taken by the navy, without a battle, on the 4th inst. On the 5th, Col. Harney, in command of the 2d Dragoons and a detachment from Gen. Twiggs' division, took possession of Antigua, silencing one officer and eight Mexican lancers.

The army was to move on the 7th inst., in the direction of Jalapa, by divisions. General Twiggs leading the advance, followed by Gen. Patterson with volunteers, and Gen. Worth, with the first division of regulars, bringing up the rear. The health of the army so far was good.

The U. S. steamships Virginia, McKim, and Eudora, left at anchor near the castle of San Juan de Ulúa—the Eudora soon to leave for the United States.

The two ports reported to have been taken by our forces are Flacotalpan and Cosmolapan, above Alvarado. They have fallen without resistance. They are important points, situated upon the fine inland waters which have their outlet to the Gulf of Alvarado.—Mr. Kendall informs us in a postscript to one of his letters, that Com. Perry is about starting with all his vessels, with the intention of capturing every city, town and port on the entire Mexican coast.

The very latest report at Vera Cruz was that Santa Anna would dispute the passage of our troops to Mexico with an army of 20,000 men, but it was an indefinite rumor, to which Mr. Kendall attached little importance.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, April 5, 1847.

Alvarado, as every one anticipated, was taken without firing a gun, and the squadron returned to this place. Capt. Mayo has been left as Governor of the town, with a small force, while Capt. Tatnall, in the Spitfire, has gone farther up the river to look in at the different towns. I learn that General Quitman's brigade returns to-morrow, and I further hear that Lieut. Hunter, of the Scourge—the first vessel in Alvarado—has been arrested by Com. Perry for going ahead of his instructions, or on some charge of the kind. Be he accused of going too fast, too slow, and I hope that in the present instance Lieut. H. C. may make everything satisfactory. A great number of cannon and other military stores were captured at Alvarado, for there were no less than seven forts and batteries on the water side. It is said that Com. Perry has brot off everything of value, and I trust the report may be true. To my thinking, all the more valuable spoils taken from the Mexicans should be carried to Washington City, or some other place in the United States, where every body can see them. There they can always remain as trophies of the American arms, and one of the most pleasant hours I have ever spent was in reading the inscriptions on the old Spanish guns we have captured from Mexicans, and which the latter have measured as among the most brilliant results of their wars with the mother country. They are covered with figures and devices of a most finished and elaborate workmanship, although none of them are more than two hundred years old.

We are constantly in receipt of news from the city of Mexico—every man who arrives has some new tale to tell. The general impression is, that Santa Anna has succeeded in putting down Gomez Farias, after a great deal of fighting but little bloodshed. What his next movement is to be one cannot tell, yet there are many who think that he is disposed to carry on the war with the United States to the last. That Santa Anna and the leading minds of the country, especially among the higher classes of the clergy, know full well the utter folly of the contest, is certain; but that they can make headway against the swarms of hungry officers and malcontents, who only live by war and convulsions, is problematical.

It is now thought that the army will move forward in the course of a week at least, although without a sufficiency of transportation to take along many of what may almost be deemed the indispensables of a march. The great gales of the winter, the immense number of wrecks, and the losses of mules & wagons attendant, have crippled the resources of the Quarter Master's Department to a most annoying extent. Yours, &c., G. W. K.

VERA CRUZ, (Mexico,) April 6, 1847, 10 o'clock, A. M.

33—Major GEN. M. L. BONHAM, S. C., has accepted the appointment of Lieut. Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, and has taken his departure for New Orleans, the headquarters of Col. Louis D. Wilson, whose Lieutenant he is.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.—The Mississippi Regiment of Riflemen numbered in all only 341, on the morning of the battle of Buena Vista. Out of this number 94 were killed and wounded, shewing that that gallant Regiment must have fought with a bravery and desperation almost unrivaled in the annals of warfare.

SPECIE.—The amount of Specie received in the United States from Europe during the last three months, has been about ten millions of dollars.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.—From a long statement which we find in the Union, it appears that the appropriations for all purposes, made during the last session of Congress, amounted to \$57,982,575 93. The following is a recapitulation of the purposes for which the appropriations were made, together with the specific amounts appropriated:—

For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, 4,442,730 87
For the support of the army and navy, 32,178,461 85
For the support of the Post Office Department, 4,145,400 00

For the support of the Indian Department, 1,364,394 95

For the support of the Military Academy, 1,364,396 00

For the support of the Revenue Department, 1,353,700 00

For concluding peace with Mexico, 515,300 00

For the erection of light-houses, 5,025,135 19

Miscellaneous, Total, \$57,982,575 93

33—The following letter, addressed by Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay, announcing the death of his son, the gallant Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, is one of the most beautiful pieces of epistolatory composition which we have ever seen. We give it a place with a great deal of pleasure:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, Mexico, March 1, 1847.

VERA CRUZ, April 6, 1847.

Cols. Kinney and Banks, with Capt. Merrill's company of 2d Dragoons, returned last evening from a scout in the neighborhood of Manso de Clavo. The country is full of cattle; but they are described as extremely wild, and difficult either to catch or drive. Some will contrive to bring them over.

I have another report in relation to Santa Anna. I heard it stated confidently this morning that he had advanced as far as Pueblo this way; that he was positively coming on Jalapa; and that he would raise as many volunteers as he pleased. What he intended to do at Jalapa—whether to fight or to attempt to negotiate a peace—is not stated. I give this as the last rumor up to this moment—8 o'clock, A. M., before I close this letter another may reach. I saw Senor Arregui, the former Mexican consul at New Orleans, a night or two since. He had just arrived from Havana and had received a permit to proceed towards Mexico. He frankly told me he did not think his countrymen in the least inclined to make peace with the United States.

You may possibly receive rumors—for they are plenty here—to the effect that Capt. Thornton's company of the 2d Dragoons has been attacked and cut to pieces by the Mexican rancheiros, and other stories of similar import in relation to the different parties that are scouting through the country. There is not a word of truth in any of these tales. Since the rout of the Mexican leaders near Medellin the dragoons have not been able to bring them to justice. Santa Anna was near Santa Fe the day before yesterday, but did not remain in the neighborhood long.

The Government of Jalapa, it is said, has resolved not to make any resistance at their city whatever. The fate of Vera Cruz is before them—they know that the Americans will enter their beautiful place—and do not wish to see it destroyed. Sensible people, those of Jalapa. Yours, &c., G. W. K.

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A MELTING STORY.

A GOOD OLD STORY—REVIVED.
One winter evening a country storekeeper in the Green Mountain State was about closing his door for the night, and while standing in the snow outside, putting up the window shutters, saw through the glass a lounging, worthless fellow within, grub a pound of fresh butter from the shelf and conceal it in his hat.

The act was no sooner detected than the revenue was hit upon, and a very few minutes found the Green Mountain storekeeper at once indulging his appetite for fun to the fullest extent, and paying off the thief with a facetious sort of torture, for which he might have gained a premium from the old inquisition.

"I say 'Seth!'" said the storekeeper, coming in and closing the door after him, slapping his hand over his shoulders and stamping the snow off his feet.

Seth had his hand on the door, his hat upon his head, and the roll of butter in his hat, anxious to make his exit as soon as possible.

"I say, Seth, sit down, I reckon, now, on such an e-far-nal night as this, a little something' won't hurt a fellow."

Seth felt very uncertain; he had the butter, and was exceedingly anxious to be off, but the temptation of something warm sadly interfered with his resolution to go. This hesitation, however, was soon settled by the right owner of the butter, taking Seth by the shoulder and planting him in a seat close to the stove, where he was in such a manner cornered by the barrels, and while the grocer sat before him, there was no possibility of getting out; and right in this very place sure enough the storekeeper sat down.

"Seth, we'll have a little warm Santa Cruz," said the Green Mountain grocer; so he opened the stove door, and stuffed in as many sticks as the space would admit; "without it you'd freeze going home such a night as this."

Seth already felt the butter settling down.

Poor Seth now began to smoke, as well as melt, and his mouth was hermetically sealed closer to his hair, and jumped up, declaring he must go.

"Not till you have something warm, Seth; Seth, come, I've got a story to tell you too, sit down now; and Seth was again pushed into his seat by his cunning tormenter.

"Oh! it's too darned hot here," said the petty thief attempting to rise.

"Set down—don't be in such a plaguey hurry," retorted the grocer, pushing him back in his chair.

"But I've got the cows to foddle, and some wood to split, and I must be gone, said the grocer.

"But you mustn't tear yourself away, Seth, in this manner. Sit down, let the cows take care of themselves, and keep yourself cool; you appear to be fitfuly," said the rough grocer with a wicked leer.

The next thing was the production of two smoking glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which, in Seth's present situation, would have made the hair stand erect upon his head, had it not been well oiled and kept down by the melting butter.

"Seth, I'll give you a *toast* now, and you can butter it yourself," said the grocer with an air of such consummate simplicity that poor Seth still believed himself unsuspected. "Seth, here's—here's a Christmas goose well roasted and basted! eh! I tell you, this is the greatest eating in creation.

And Seth, don't you never use hog's fat or common cooking butter to baste it with—come take your butter—I mean, Seth, take your toddy." Seth stood as though he had been born dumb. Streak after streak of the butter came pouring from under his hat, and his hankerchief was already soaked with the greasy overflow. Talking away as if nothing was the matter, the grocer kept stirring the wood into the stove, while poor Seth, sat bolt upright, with his back against the corner, and his knees almost touching the red furnace below.

"Plagued cold night this," said the grocer.

"Why Seth, you seem to perspire as if you were warm! Why don't you take your hat off? Here, let me out; I ain't well; let me go!"

"No!" exclaimed poor Seth at last, with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose, grasping both his hands upon his hat. "No, I must let me out; I ain't well; let me go!"

A greasy catarrh was now pouring down the poor fellow's face and necks, and soaking into his clothes, and trickling down his body into his very boots, so that he was literally in a perfect bath of oil.

"Well, good night, Seth," said the humorous Vermonter, "if you will go!" and adding as he left, "neighbor, I reckon the fun I've had out of you is worth ninepence, so I shan't charge you for that pound of butter!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—Stand up, Mr. Clay. What do you think of the justice of the Mexican war?

Mr. Clay. "Why, sir, I have felt half inclined to ask for some little nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve in *avenging the wrongs of my country*."

Then you do not think the war "wicked, dannable, and unjust?"

Mr. Clay. "I have thought I might capture or slay a Mexican."

What is the western boundary of Texas?

It is the Nueces or the Rio Grande.

Mr. Clay. The United States acquired a tie to Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, by the treaty of Louisiana.—Mr. Clay's great Ragleigh Speech, April, 1844.

Very well, Mr. Clay, you can sit down.

Ohio Statesman.

INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN FROM A HOT IRON.—An exhibition of extraordinary interest to humanity occurred at the Massachusetts General Hospital on Saturday last, says the Surgical Journal. A patient was presented, man of advanced life, who, we understand, was laboring under pain, having its origin in a carious tooth, and was suffering for it—which Dr. Warren proposed the actual extraction. After the patient had inhaled that lotion, Dr. Warren ran an iron rod, heated to a white heat, to the length of about two feet, up and down the back, each side of the spine—burning two lines on one side, and one on the other, and then carried it zigzag across, between the spinous processes, the same distance. The patient during this process, was wholly unconscious of pain, under the severest test to which he could be subjected—that of a hot iron applied to the naked skin.

OPERATION FOR CROSS-EYES.—Dr. Bently performed an operation in this City, a day or two since, for Strabismus or Cross Eyes, which, we learn, was entirely successful. The person afflicted with this unpleasant and disagreeable defect of Nature, was a daughter of Mr. B. B. Buffaloe, about seven years of age; and Mr. Buffaloe gave to us as his opinion that a perfect cure would be effected by the operation.—*Rail. Standard.*

QUAINT EPITAPHS.

ON A WAGONER.
Here lie, no wonder I am dead,
For a broad-wheeled wagon went over my head.

ON A MORE.

Here lies one more, no more is he,
More or no more, how can that be?

ON A SCOLDING WIFE.

Here lies my wife, poor Molly, let her lie,
She found repeat at last, and so do I.

EPICRAM.

Why should all girls, a wit exclaimed,

Surprising FARMERS be—

Because they're always studying

The art of HUSBANDRY.

The following concise and appropriate prayer was once offered in the Michigan Legislature by a French chaplain.—"O Lord! Bless the peeps, and their servants de representatives. May de may laws for de peeps, and not for de women—amen."

Mary, did you peep into Mr. Good's letter?

La, marm, I only jest looked to see if there was anything about love in it, as I saw it was a woman's handwriting.

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE, Petersburg, Va.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE,

Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR APRIL, 1847.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847.

78 Nos. 13 drawn.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$50,000 Capital—3 prizes of \$15,000.
3 prize of \$7,500; 75 prizes of \$1,000.
3 do 5,000; 200 do 500
do 4,642; 65 do 200
Wholes \$15—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3 75.

As we are fully determined on selling some of the above prizes, we will earnestly advise our friends and patrons to secure their tickets. Now is the time. All orders confidential.

Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

JAN'y 2, 1846 16-tf

I have every day Lotteries from \$1 to \$20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at eight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.

Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, an all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Address, H. N. SQUIRE,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turnpike Stills, Still Worms & Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the East side of the North-east river.

JOHN GAMMELL, vs. HENRY H. TAPPAN, James O. Smith. Oct. 19, 1845.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. LAVIS.

OCTOBER 16, 1846

NOTICE.

A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by

L. H. MARSTELLER, C.R.

March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, \$5 62.] 28-ct

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

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THOMAS MARSHALL, vs. H. N. SQUIRE.

NOTICE.

TO the satisfaction of the Court

that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

TESTE,

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W. S. RUSSELL, vs. HENRY H. TAPPAN, James O. Smith.

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